FIGURE 1A

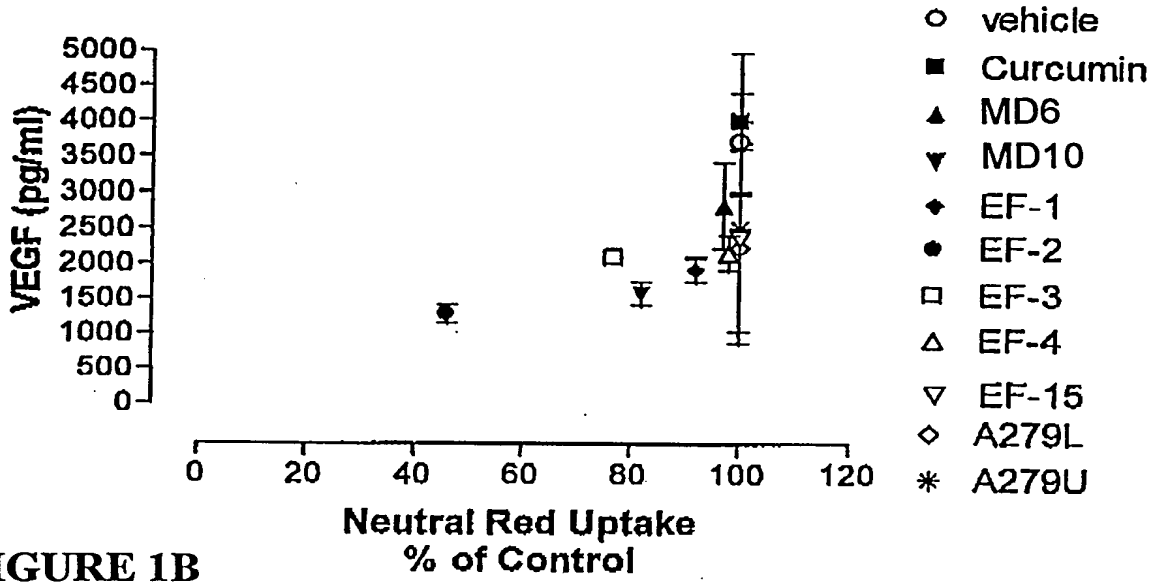
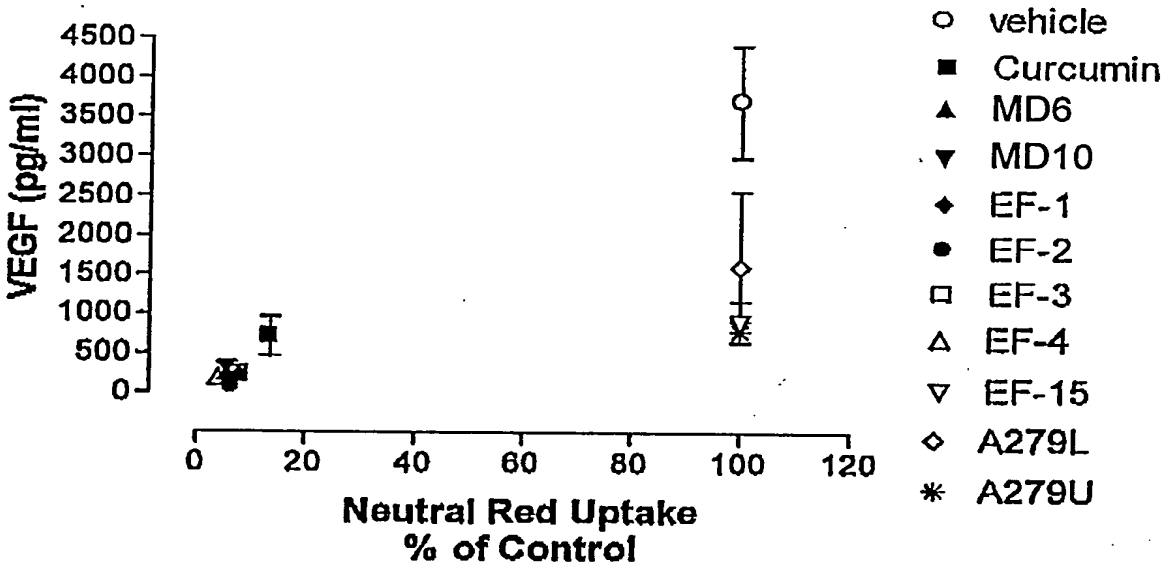


FIGURE 1B



Relationship between cell viability and VEGF production after treatment with curcumin analogs. RPMI 7951 human melanoma cells were treated with analogs for three days at concentrations of 5μM **(A)** or 20μM **(B)**. Series II analogs (EF 15, A279L, and A279U) inhibit VEGF production without affecting viability.

FIGURE 2A

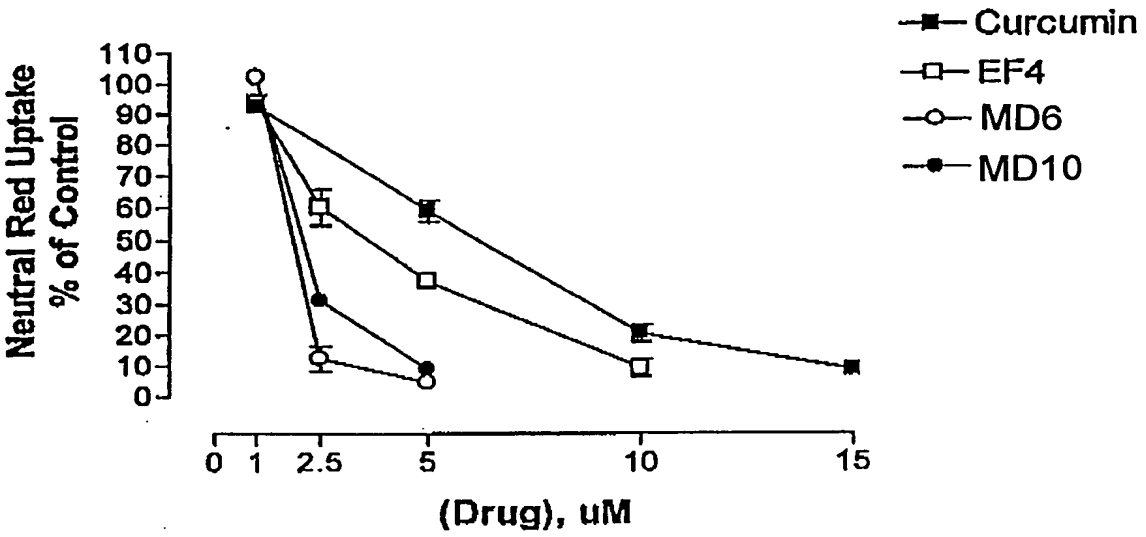
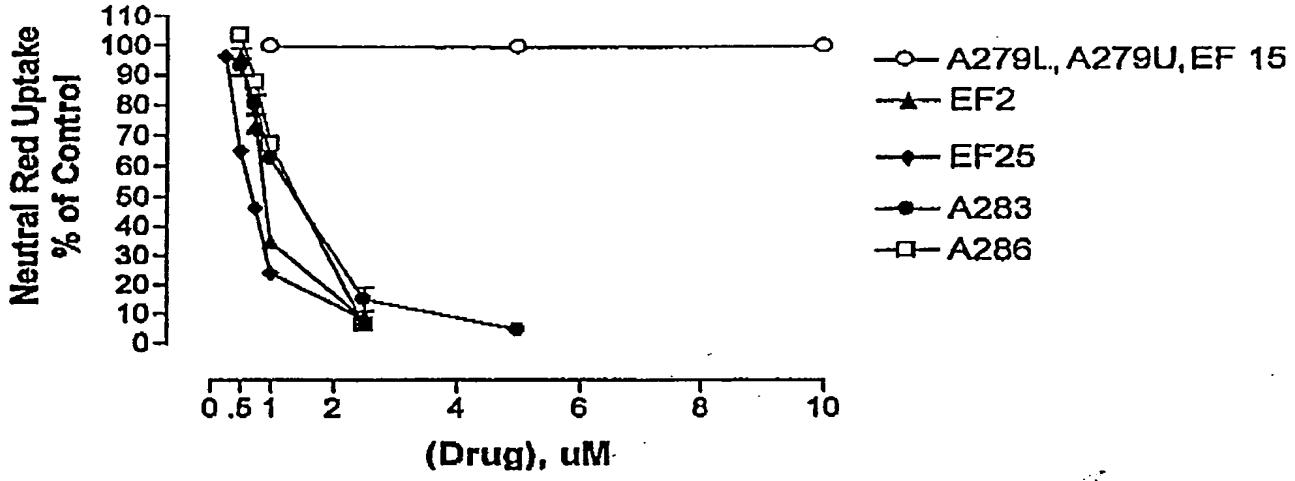


FIGURE 2B



Inhibition of human melanoma cell growth by curcumin analogs. Neutral Red Assay was used to determine the viability of RPMI 7951 cells treated for three days with various concentrations of either known (A) or novel (B) compounds.

FIGURE 3A

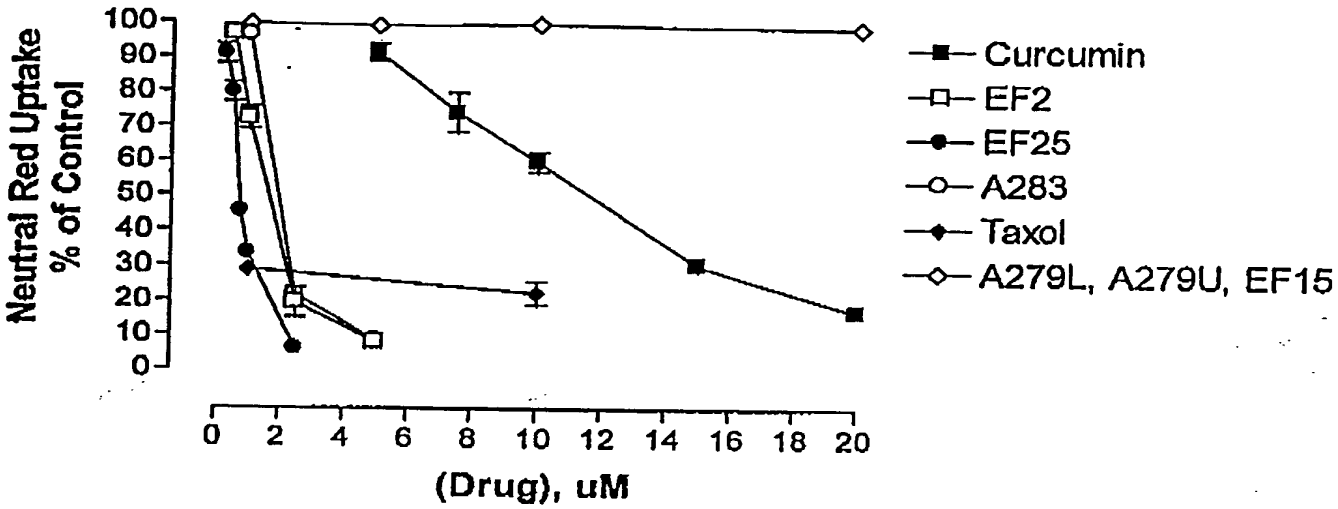
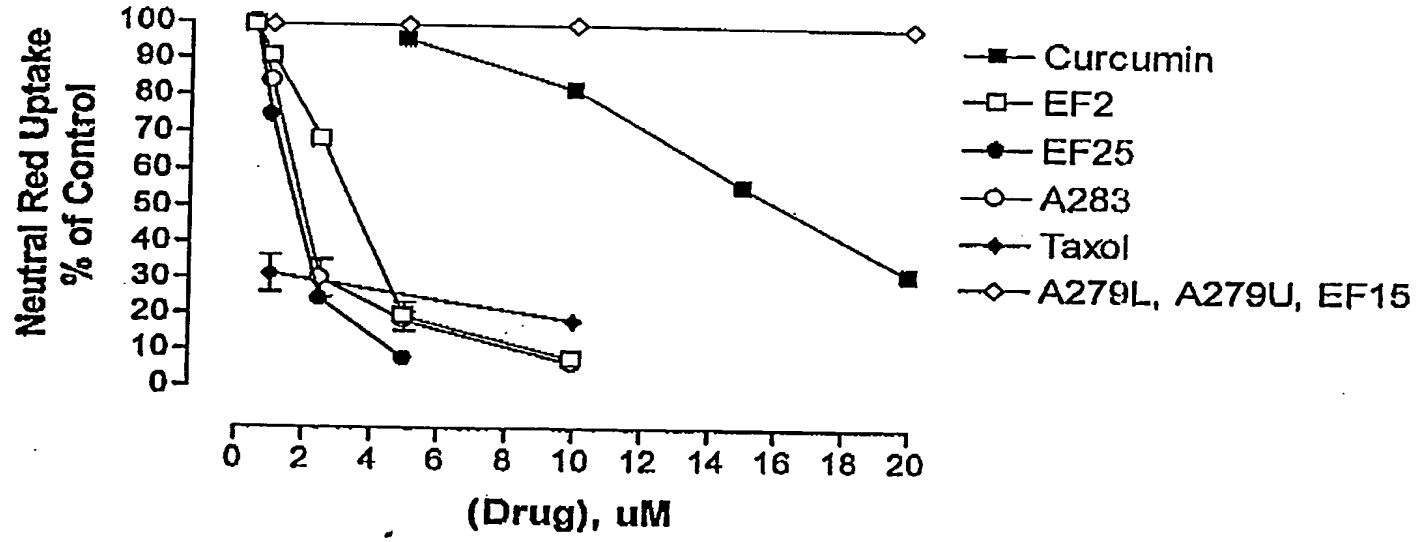


FIGURE 3B



Inhibition of human breast cancer cell proliferation by curcumin analogs. Neutral Red Assay was used to determine the viability of MDA-MB-231 (A) or MDA-MB-435 (B) cells treated for three days with novel compounds or taxol.

FIGURE 4A

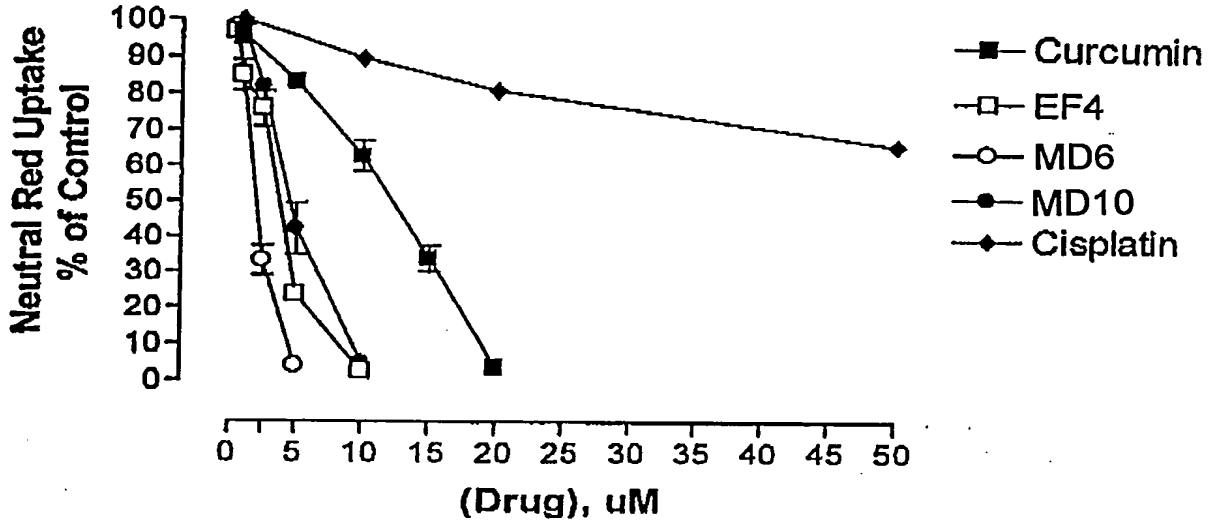
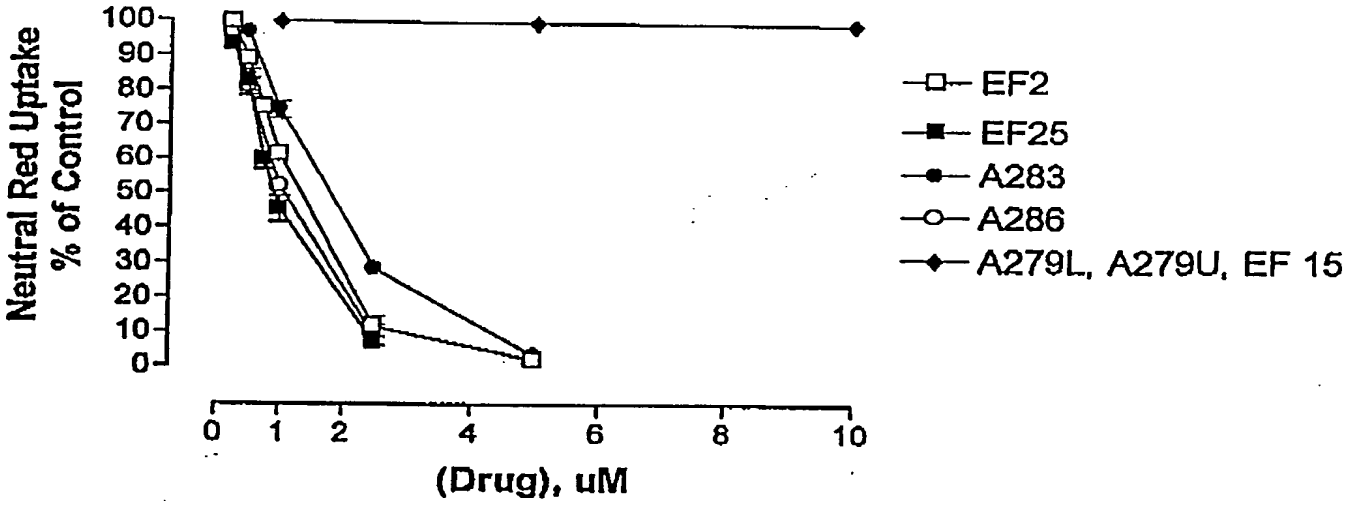


FIGURE 4B



Curcumin analogs inhibit transformed murine endothelial cell proliferation. Neutral Red Assay was used to determine the viability of SVR cells treated for three days with various concentrations of either known (A) or novel (B) compounds.

FIGURE 5A

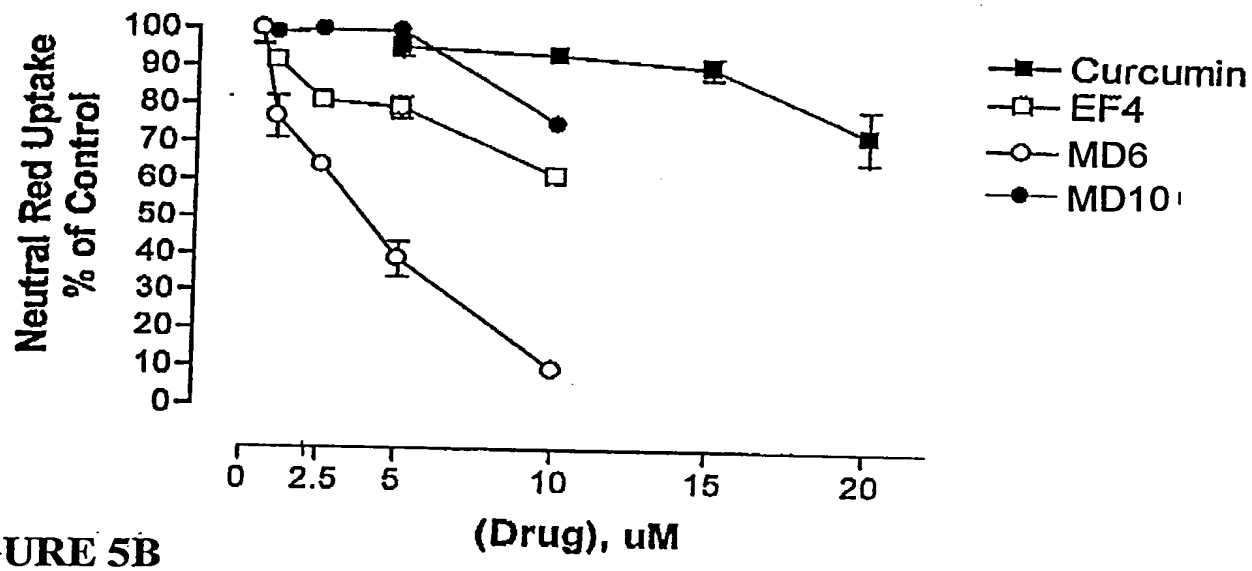
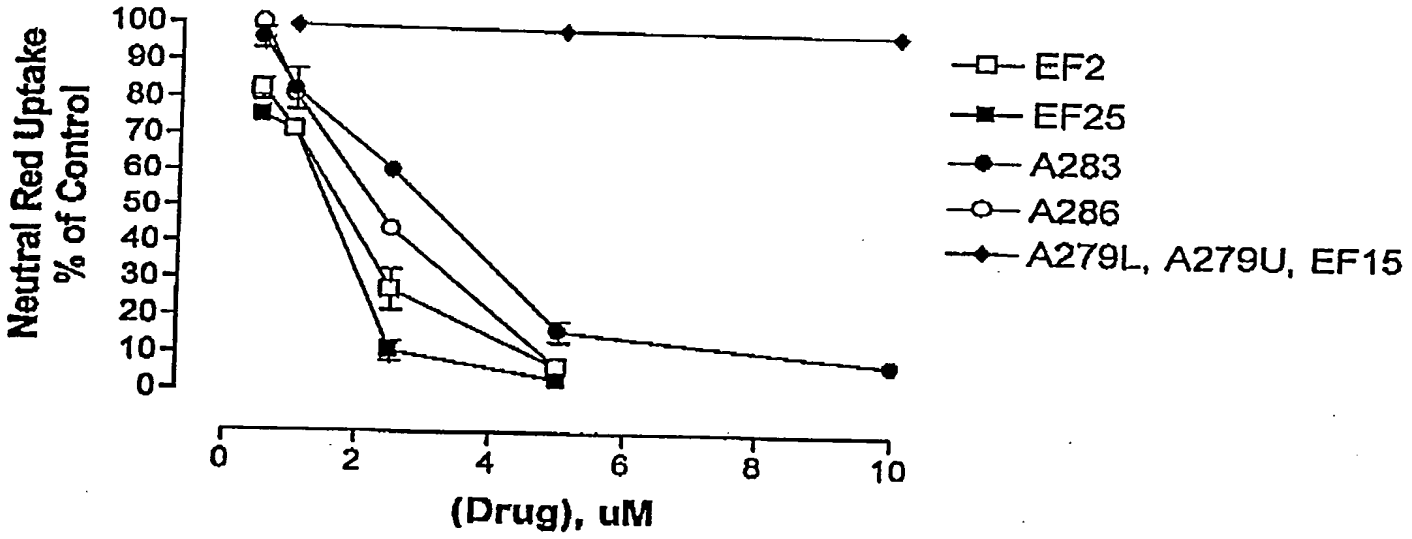


FIGURE 5B



Inhibition of human endothelial cell growth by curcumin analogs. Neutral Red Assay was used to determine the viability of HUVECS treated for three days with various concentrations of either known (A) or novel (B) analogs.